tirely on this basis of suspicion the women

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If the wheat crop of the United States thall be no better than that of Indiana we all have little to export, and possibly we may need a little from the outside.

The free-silver Democrats do not seem in ned to take Mr. Teller, but rather turn to some man like Governor Stone, of Misur, who has never got over being against

"If there is a Democratic turn-down and olter who has not turned up on top in the coming convention," said a deposed leader yesterday, "I have not seen him." It does look that way. If the temper which pervades the Indiana

and Illinois Democracy sweeps the Demoeratic national convention ex-Governor Campbell, with his straddle, will meet a very cold welcome Four years ago the cry of the Democratic

party in this part of the country was for lower prices for clothing and such things as are not produced here. Now the cry of the silverites is for higher prices. "The shallow murmur, but the deep are

dumb," remarked Sir Walter Raleigh nearly three hundred years ago. He must have foreseen the occasional appearance of the cheap-money element in this country.

Several thousand farmers in Indiana tform. They are devoted to the mopoly of the 23,000 men interested in silver

If the Altgeld spirit pervades the Democratic national convention as it does Altgeld's convention, Tillman will be its idol, and ex-Secretary Whitney and Senators Hill and Gorman will be lucky if they are not saluted with stale eggs.

Governor Matthews should see the imopriety of putting Shively and Shanklin at the head of the ticket and also making them delegates at large, because it looks as if there are not enough Democrats of the 50-cent variety to fill the places.

It looks as If Mr. Whitney had come into the fight after the battle is over. The man so potential four years ago and who raised so much money for the Western Democracy is denounced as a member of the Standard. oil monopoly; by Governor Altgeld's

The New York Times calls upon the strong men of the Democratic party, "its men of light and leading and mastery," in every State to muster at Chicago July as "the fight for the life of the Democratic party is to be made there." The men of "light" are not in it by a large majority.

action was that the President and Secretary Cartiele are not business men and were overreached by the syndicate.

"Has it never occurred to you," asked a State official who stands very near Governor Matthews, "that the next United States Senate will be so constituted as to prevent the passage of a free-silver bill?" "Not in the event that any man of the freeallver stripe should be elected President," was the reply. Is it possible that Governor Matthews is talking this sort of stuff to sound-money Democrats?

Judging from the temper displayed by the rampant free-silver Democrats in this State. Illinois and Missouri the Dem cratic national convention is quite sure afford a spectacle for the American people order to thinking. Even during the war the undercurrent of recklessness and lawless States than at the present time

The news from the seat of the Altgeld nvention in Illinois, which assembles today, must prove depressing to the Mat-1804, which Governor Altgeld did so much to incite. This settles his fate. Altgeld is gainst any man who has sustained the resident. The result is that another man has been brought forward as the candidate of the Illinois Demogracy-Governor Stone,

Governor Altgeld. Governor Stone, who is | to excite alarm and destroy confidence. In now the favorite of the Altgeld crowd, their platform the Republicans are pledged tucky that the free colnage of silver involved a partial repudiation of existing debts. Mr. Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, is the favorite of the Altgeld eaders for the vice presidency.

THE ROBBERY OF THE POOR.

they declared that all the obligations of the United States shall be paid in gold or its equivalent, causes one to suspect as good as gold because they contain the Cooper, Greene Smith, Charles L. Jewett, word "coin." If the standard which the Mortimer Nye, Captain Myers, Sterling R. prevailed since 1834, since which time the | Holt, John P. Frenzel, Thomas Taggart country has been on a specie basis, shall be | and the Democrats who have managed ernor Matthews has some sort of vague idea that there will be another basis than to tell how there will be plenty of money gold, and that coin will mean silver. His with the free coinage of silver. Money is clude that he has not read enough of the basis. Japan is best off with \$6 per caphistory of his country and of money to ita; China has \$2.08 per capita, nearly one- glimpse at the possibilities of the new know that when a cheap-cost money be- fourth of which is of such small denomtrinsic value. Silver drave gold out of the country under the basis of 15 to Such Democrats as Andrew Jackson, who Benton exerted their influence to have the ratio changed so that gold would return. They succeeded in 1834 and changed the per capita. Would money be "plentier" the price of sixteen ounces of silver and entire present stock of gold, silver and market. They made a mistake by under- is probable that the light-headed persons valuing silver. The result was that silver who are using the phrase 'plenty money' but, with this slight difference and the is scarce. greater cost of transportation, silver left. Now Governor Matthews, ignorant of the action of Jackson and all his Democratic Journal man yesterday that as the mints followers, claims that gold and silver will could not coin over \$6,000,000 a month the circulate side by side, coined on a legal country could not be flooded with silver ratio of 16 to 1, when the commercial ratio | money for five years-that it would take is over 30 to 1. When, however, he inti- nearly nine years to replace the gold which mates that coin may be cheaper than gold. | would leave us when the country came to he practically admits that the country will a silver basis. If he is right, and he has come to a silver basis, and for that reason | not lost his head, free coinage, driving out a dollar made of 50 cents' worth of sliver | the gold, cannot restore as many dollars

The Governor knows or should know mints. that the bonds of Indiana which have been sold in the East were purchased with money on the gold basis, and taken at from 3 to 4 per cent, because the purchasers believed that the interest and the principal would be paid in gold or its equivalent. Had the Republican President he would conthey not so believed they would not have | vene Congress as soon as inaugurated and bought them. These bonds permit the payment of interest and principal in "lawful money." If the country should pass to a silver basis, as it will under the heresy which Governor Matthews is advocating labor, and at the same time create a revwith the zeal of a re-converted backslider, enue equal to the expenditures of the govthese bonds could be paid in silver dollars ernment. He would thus devote himself worth in the world's market from 25 to said the Senator, to the interest of the 50 per cent. less than the go'd dollar. The country instead of wasting time in listening difference now is 96 per cent. Thus will the holders of these bonds be cheated of a quarter, a third, or even more of the noney which they invested.

crats who are moved by the spirit of Sen- | change in the tariff. The present evils are ator Tillman; "sock it to the bloated for- chiefly due to the partial loss of the home eign bondholders." Not so fast; the bulk of the Indiana bonds now outstanding are enues. Just now lack of confidence parheld by New York and other savings alvzes all enterprise. The banks are full institutions, like the German Savings of money, so to speak, but bankers, who Bank of Brooklyn, and the Dime Savings Bank of New York. The owners are not "bloated bondholders," but manufacturing; manufacturers will not sell the poor people of large cities-the thousands for whom "dime" savings banks are instituted because they cannot deposit dollars. These are the people, the worthy sented. poor, whom the policy now advocated by Claude Matthews would rob of a third or more of the purchase power of their scanty

# PAUPER LAROR IN INDIANAPOLIS.

A few days ago it was stated that in a ve-room house in this city fifty-six Italians lived. It was not necessary to add, and at duties much lower than the law as did the newspaper report, that these imaginable. No one can have anything but The bond investigation, over which the the kindest feeling for such wretched men. Kinley, if President, would pursue the same ever, they have got to this country, and ion. The only weakness in the trans- from New York they have come here, have been brought here by contractors to take the places of men living here, who have been paid as low or even lower wages than should be offered. Doubtless these ignorant Italians are glad to labor for less than a dollar a day. Thousands of them have come to this country thus far this season, and thousands more will come. If they secure employment it will be at the hands of men who have taken contracts lower than men because they can be had for much less wages than those who have always lived in this country. The bringing of such there is scarcely employment for those who

> It is not clearly understood who brought these unfortunate Italians here. One thing, tions which have franchises from the city For that reason the local Board of Health vestigation. If any local corporation or its of these men the public should know it, to the Republican House passed a bill, weeks

to prevent the immigration of such people, to the end that the rights of what is known

PLENTY MONEY AND SCARCE MONEY."

One of the persons who are excited to find themselves in charge of the Democrat-The remark of Governor Matthews to ic party brought to town yesterday the the effect that the Republicans may have Ohio phrase, "plenty money and scarce have from the leaders of their party. They campaigns and furnished sinews as well as brains for war that they are light headed. No man in his right mind will undertake comes a legal tender and is not limited in | inations that it would not be used here, amount, or is very large in volume, it and no American would eat the vile stuff will drive out the money of greater in- it purchases. India has \$3.33 per capita and Mexico has \$4.71.

silver advocate who will not admit that was President at the time, and Thomas H. the free coinage of silver will drive out ratio to 16 to 1 because it was believed that when \$9.09 per capita is taken from the paper-\$25.67? Is \$15.98 more than \$25.07? It left the country and gold became its to apply to a silver basis and "scarce" to money. The standard silver dollar was apply to the gold, silver and paper are worth from 2 to 5 cents more than the gold, | very certain that \$15.98 is plenty and \$25.97

converts at the Statehouse argued to will, in the open market, drive out a dollar | as it drives out unless certificates are issued for all the bullion brought to the

### A PLEDGE OF SPEEDY RELIEF.

Senator Lodge, in his speech presenting the name of Speaker Reed to the St. Louis convention, declared that if Mr. Reed was recommend that it put upon the statute book a law which would rescue the home markets from foreign invasion, stimulate enterprise, and thus give employment to

The Speaker has not been nominated, but the idea, which is undoubtedly that of Mr. Reed, is an excellent one. The first "That's all right," is the chorus of Demo- thing that the country needs is a radical market and the insufficiency of the revare in fact the guardians of other people's money, will not lend it to be put into capital to put into merchandise until they can see a clearer future than is now pre-

With a Republican victory confidence wil of a change of the money basis to a fluctuating silver basis. Congress can, if the silverites do not dictate the action of the Senate, at once enact a law which will check the importation of foreign goods at prices which prevent home competition

ad valorem system. There can be no doubt that Major Mc-Mr. Reed-a policy which will place on the statute books a revenue law which will afford ample revenue and give American labor and capital the advantage in the nome markets which other countries now

A NEW WOMAN POSSIBILITY.

The New Bohemian, a magazine pub ished in Cincinnati for the purpose of affording new writers a means of conveying their views to the world, has given the perfidious man is brought to grief by the besides being engaged to marry her. This woman, Margaret Hannaford, is repreof her sex enjoyed the right of suffrage, and where she was widely known and highly esteemed by all her fellow-citizens band whom she wished to enter Congress. great influence. Owing mainly to her ef his own way, and there was very little the fact from her until he had the full elected. She had "yielded him a wealth of perfidy, but she would have scorned recould not be depended on to serve his country well, and that, therefore, it was her duty to keep him out of Congress. Moved

determined not to vote for him and urged their husbands not to do so. The rash man felt a cloud of disfavor about him but was confident of success until the last oment, when at every polling place slips vere distributed to the voters announcing his marriage and giving it as a guarantee of the way the candidate would keep his promises after election. The voters, particularly the women, were enraged, the base man was very properly defeated, and Margaret Hannaford, after grieving a brief time over the loss of her handsome lover consoled herself with his successful rival, whose distinctive features were a pair of abnormally long legs and a firm chin-the latter presumably an indication that he would stand by his friends and engage himself to but one woman at a time. This is neither here nor there, however. The

Winona Assembly and Summer School programme is an elaborate and impressive pamphlet. It contains an outline of study and an arrangement of classes which offer opportunity for hard study and are by no means suggestive of summer case. There is, with all this, no lack of entertainment and relaxation of a kind appropriate to such a gathering if all the plans are carried out, as, no; doubt, they will be. It is not intended, even secondarily, as a place of amusement, however, but as an educational center where people of serious purpose will assemble, a "sort of an open parliament, where the affairs of church, school and state may be discussed frankly and loyally." It is, in short, intended to be a Western Chautauqua, and from the interest being taken in it it seems like to fulfill the hopes of its founders.

woman and opens a fresh field for specula-

Mrs. Hobart has already become the prey of the newspaper correspondent. One of the lady "steps very gracefully," and that when she sits, "instead of picking out the easiest chair in the room, she is apt to drop on a seat without a back. Then," continues this close observer, "appears self possession of the woman who knows her position, accepts it and is fully accustomed to occupying it." Precisely what this means is not clear, but the correspondent doubtless saw some occult significance in the fact that the wife of the next Vice President sat down without any support for her back than that given by ber own spinal column and seemed equal to the oceasion; but he really ought to explain just what the attitude does signify.

A Norristown (Pa.) street-car company illowed women to operate its business one The regular motormen were permitted to remain in charge, but pretty girls acted as conductors and each girl was accompanied by a chaperone. Just what this latter functionary was for is not explained, but presumably her business was to see that no one rode on the car who was not of the highest social respectability

People who didn't care to dance at Fairby throwing eggs at the head of a colored gentleman obligingly inserted through a canvas for the purpose; but, as a sympawas the dear people's only day for enjoying themselves, and who would be so heartless as to criticise the character of their pleasure?

#### BUBBLES IN THE AIR. Art Is Nonpartisan.

Pentsel-Who is the fat figure that Uncl Sam is jumping on in this sketch? Brushess-Dunno; haven't sold it It'll do either for Mark Hithria or a British manufacturer, according to the campaign alub that buys it.

Free and Equal. "This country," writes Mr. Casey to his ousin in Ireland, "Is the greatest on earth. It is a country where the man who earns his own living is as good as any other man, and if he don't have to earn it he is a dom sight better."

Sparring for Delay. The judgment day was on and everyhing was moving with smooth celerity. when the nervous looking spirit in the contemplated because of the fraud-inviting fourth row from the i front arose and

"Mr. Speaker, I move we adjourn!"

Two of a Kind. The colored gentleman's head was stuck through a sheet and the assembled crowd was throwing eggs at it at the uniform price of two throws for 5 cents. "I feel sorry for him, don't you?" said he sympathetic man.

"Naw," said the candidate, "I don't see much difference between his job and mine. ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. Mr. Gladstone usually has three books in

eading at the same time, and changes from

one to the other as he considers that his

mind has reached the limit of its absorp-The most permeable substance to the Roentgen rays thus far found is black aper coated with suct. Water is easily traversed by the rays, while solutions of some salts offer considerable resistance. The favorite amusement of Queen Victoria these days is said to be checker play-

ponent is careful not to win more than Ruskin's bad state of health is shown by he following reference in a letter to friend: "No matter how foolish one may have been, one can't expect a moth with both wings burnt off and dropped into hot both wings burnt off and dropped into hot tailow to sing psalms with what is left of

ing. She plays a fairly good game and likes to win. The lady of honor who is her

The Presbyterian Church has made wonlerful progress in every Christian country the world during the century that is nearly gone. In the United States a hundred years ago Presbyterianism held the eighth place among the eyangetical denom-inations. To-day it is the fourth largest pody in that great country, and in point of

Cecil J. Rhodes is the fourth son of the vicar of Bishop Stortford, Hertfordshire He was sent for his health to Natal, where his brother was a planter. He subsequentwent to Kimberly diamond diggings where he soon became conspicuous and amassed a large fortune. He entered the Cape House of Assembly as a member for

It is estimated that England's fame great deliberative and legislative bodies of the British Empire, cannot last many years onger. The structure, with its beautifu

will have to go to prison.' I said, 'Very well, then, go to prison, but get me the claret first; and after much ceremony I

Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the con ptive heir to the throne of Austriangary, is still staying at Schonbrun, and the question of his leaving Vienna has to all apppearances not been discussed. He ends his afternoons when it is fine in an inclosed space, in past days the playground of the Emperor's children. An ottomen has been carried into this garden, and upon it he reclines in the sun, very much distresse by an incessant cough. One or the other of his five brothers and sisters is always with him to keep him company.

"The 'Twenty-third Ohio Infantry," says the Boston Transcript, "is marching on Its original colonel was General Rosecrans Stanley Matthews was its first lieutenant and Rutherford B. Hayes went to the from as its major. McKinley marched in the ranks then, but rose to be one of its cap-tains, his first promotion coming for galant conduct at Antietam, and toward close of the war he was brevetted hence his title. There were few regiment that had a more brilliant field and staff. It often in the field illustrated the faculty of getting there, which does not seem to have deserted its veterans in peace."

THE ST. LOUIS MONEY PLANK. Not One Man's Work, but the Voice of the Republican Party. Cleveland Special to Chicago Tribune,

Mr. Hanna is disposed to resent the unfounded rumors in circulation regarding the monetary plank in the Republican platform. To the consensus of party opinion, and not to any individual nor any set of individuals, east or west, is the definition of the party's position regarding the consensus. rency lately made at St. Louis. The declaration regarding the nance of the existing gold standard." Hanna said this evening, "is not the work of any single person. Nor was it forced on the Republican party by any cliques within the Republican party by any cliques within its ranks. Nor was it the result of the labors of any set of men within a lin geographical area anywhere within the United States. I am in a position to know that before any statement regarding the maintenance of the existing monetary standard was submitted to the on resolutions at the convention it already had been laid before the Republican lead ers East, West, North and South, and ha received their unanimous approval.
"No one came to St. Leuis with the financial plank which sets forth the Rei party's action on that important question Certainly no man forced it on the conven tion or made its acceptance compulsor;

of much study. It was equally due to the work of many minds. It represents the best sentiment of the party. It stands for what the best men of the party believed to be the true attitude of Republicans eans novel or original. No sentence was the product of a single mind nor struck out in a single sitting. Every was taken from the deciaration of Re licans sitting in convention in some one of platforms of some Western States, others are practically identical with a sentence wealth, while still others are too strikingly was the result of the best minds of the party working together after due reflection. "It is untrue entirely that it was settled on at any time or at any single sitting It was laid before the Repu from the South, the West and the East as they arrived in St. Louis. It was subconstant correction and change, and corrections and changes were it up to the very last moment. It goes out the world as the position of the entire party, and, as the entire party was concerned in its acceptance, so the entire through its representa cerned in its construction. It is idi for any one manfor set of men in any sincity or single State in this Union up the assertion that he wrote it as i

Some of the men who were too quick make objection to the refusal, months what its action should be on the mone question, should remember now that who jected to was silence. No one had view Park on Sunday umused themselves any fault to find with the expression o opinion by the triends of major Me-Kinley and his closest friends had kept their opinions to themselves, she declaration of the party as a whole, and refused to let their individual convictions govern the party, no matter how dear their convictions were to them. It follows from that when the time came, on the assembling of the delegates in St. Louis, th men who refrained from committing, or seeming to commit, or attempting to com-mit the Republican party in advance of the convention should feel themselves entirely free as delegates and Republicans to voice their opinions in combination with hose of other delegates and party lead-

> "No one who reads the plank and knows the conditions which prevailed during the convention can doubt the fact that the ong-concealed opinions have found their ice in the expression on the money sue in the national platform, and no one with any such knowledge will arrogate to himself or to any one man, either alon credit of setting forth to the world the deliberate convictions of the Republican party and of the friends of the nominee of that party, expressed with a deliberation that entitles them to the respect of

THE MONEY STANDARD. The Republican Challenge and the Effect It Should Have.

As matters stand at present the Republican party as an organization is pledged to uphold the gold standard. It has also taken stronger ground than ever on the the country on a platform with these two ues as the principal planks.

Admitting for the moment that the f the silver element is as serious as the parties to it are willing to have us efection cannot be in nough to change the result. The twent ssociations, who have put money in life tions of their incomes for future con ncies do not favor a proposition which have saved, and the votes of the men the are thus concerned count for a great

The position of the country taken on this ground that the money question may be said to have been half decided already. Only under one condition can it be made a debatable issue as to post election results and that contingen centers around the action of the he proud boast of the country that in great s, party lines have been ouis convention has trumpeted to the people ought, therefore, to cause a rally the standard which has been unfurled. ave been led to believe by nearly every estion was pre-eminently the issue of th hour, and the press has quoted opinion aft-

then, is the sense in splitting the latform and thus weakening the chances ccess on the vital issue of the hour portance ought not all good citizens willing to support the plank all adopted, and which is so explicit a leave no room for doubt? Can the em tide of free silver in the ranks of their not their success be the best sign need to show that they are weakening the gr principle for the success of which they

ot concede that sound money is to be the and assurances a restoration of will a succession of a restoration of will be quite as effective to win votes as the prospect held out by the records of a dollar discredited in the

ORIGINAL IDEAS IN POLITICS WHICH HELPED M'KINLEY TO WIN.

Captured the National Committee, While Others Thought They Held It-His Advent Into New York.

New York Letter in Philadelphia Press. It is the understanding here that Mr. Hanna will come to New York as soon as the national committee is organized and egin the canvass which will not end until election day. He will be watched by the expert politicians of this city with intense pterest. If success be the criterion of politics, then he is thought here to be justly called the most successful politician of his generation, and there will be curiosity to earn something of his methods, of his views of political warfare, since it is now apparent that he has something to reach the generation of politicians who have controlled management in either party for the

past twenty years. One thing which those who have had opportunity to know something of Mr. Hanna's campaign for McKinley's nomination say is that it has been characterized by exactly the methods, modified as each occasion demanded, which have gained for him conspicuous business success. In his career as a business man he has been compelled many times to mold men so that they may conform to his wishes. His natural way is almost the diplomatic one, of persuasion, of gentle, at times, kindly adiress, but he has been capable, if the circumstances compelled it, of being impetuous, almost relentless, even of riding rough-shod over opposition, constantly keeping the end in view. Those who know his business career say that it is stainless in its integrity, and that he is one of those whose word needs no bond to fortify it. But his word is not given unless he intends to keep it, and he is one of those who beupon any committee in or out of that conlieve that the laws of trade and commerce, and which govern all forms of constructive

those which govern the physical world. Two years ago Mr. Hanna came to New York with Governor McKiniey upon what appeared then to be a mere pleasure cursion. McKinley had been in the of coming to New York for a vacation of ten days or two weeks just before the Christmas holidays. It was during these visits that he made the personal acquaintably larger and more intimate than any other Republican candidate for the presiknow many New York men until after he had been elected for the first time to the presidency. McKinley's acquaintance with New York men is probably greater than was that of Mr. Biaine, for, excepting with congenial politicians and Republican business men, Mr. Blaine's acquaintance knows personally almost as many Democrats as Republicans, at least among men of affairs here. He has been entertained n many houses, meeting there men of intellect and influence of both parties, and uaintance has been extended or renewed It was not, however, known by these ew York friends until that visit with Mr. Hanna, two years ago that this plain, unone man in Ohio perhaps in whose nt, whose common sense views, and keen intuition into political move and strategy McKinley respected above that of any of his other intimates Mr. Hanna was looked upon, as he wen around with McKinley, not exactly as a typical Western business man, but as one who had gained a competence by industry and certain dogged persistency which had no suggestion of brilliancy in it. As Mr. Hanna met one and another of McKinley's riends and chatted with them he reven scarcely any hint of those qualities which to-day cause him to be recognized as the greatest politician of his party, and one c greatest United States has ever known manner was gentle. He seemed a little reserved, but whether from shyness or caution it was impossible to judge. H taiker. He seemed to prefer to listen rather than to speak. And yet something in the relation between him and McKinley suggested to everyone who met them during that visit that whatever might be the fortune of McKinley in future politics would be due in great measure to this big, ruddy-faced, blue-eyed and light-haired business man of Ohio.

BUILT HIS OWN MACHINE. The politicians were the first to suspect that this was the relation established between McKinley and Hanna, aside from the bonds of personal esteem and affection which so long characterized their association. It is probably safe to say that Mc-Kinley's best friends were anxious lest his reliance upon Mr. Hanna should not be justified, whereas other politicians who proposed to control the convention of 1896 in New York's interest were pleased at the thought of having no greater political ob-stacle to encounter than those which Mr. Hanna would create. In fact, he was wholly misjudged. Mr. Platt two years ago looked upon him as a business man who had the audacity to venture into politics, and those politics which had the presidential nomination in view. It is the theory veterans like Mr. Platt that long train ing experience in defeat as well as in ambition and various other pa which have influence in politics, rds of human nature may fore a politician can take rank with th easy mark, and that reliance explains some what why it has been that Mr. Platt and others of the group of those trained ; ticians who have been of late opposing Hanna have felt free to make such assersuch things as sure to be the fact which It was one of the rules of General Gran

strength or ability, and, spe itician's point of view, Mr. Platt and group have been making that mistake two years. Relying with perfect confices, and never for an instant doubting that visit to this city two the true State of feeling in New York State than Mr. Platt or any other Re ence, of missions carried on by faithful representatives, of reports obtained from all parts of the country, begun more than two years ago, was as perfect in its way hat of Mr. Armour, who, sitting at his desk in his Chicago office, every morn ing receives reports from the markets of the world, from his cattle drivers of the claims, from those who watch the weather ains, and thus, with his finger upon of the markets upon which ution of them. So, while Mr. Plat ivania, and while Mr. Mantey was servcoming familiar with co g to know men so that he might be sure hing a system by which, at frequenty als, there could come to him know! of the politics as they were developing in every part of the country, and of the in-fluences which would be likely to prevail ere and there.

HIS FRIENDS IN NEW YORK. As for instance, right here in New York ofe than a year ago. Mr. Hanna knew ipon whom he could rely, was thoroughly well aware of the undercurrents of feeling confident that the chief danger to hi nd in the hold which Mr. Reed had seme of the business influences bable that no one wo ased than Mr. Hunna that the New York

shown strong indications of being led-the politicians to join the Reed forces. I Hanna would have had higher calls up his resources than was the case. He knew last December that York State had no special interest in A ton's canvass, but were turning tow McKinley or what McKinley represen This influence was stimulated by those

were working in sympathy with Hanna here and elsewhere in the State.

Last winter Mr. Platt's friends spoke with something of amusement and contempt of Mr. Hanna as a political director, for, said they: "He does not even control the organization in Ohio. He was not even o undertake a political canvass with the residency in view against trained politi-ians, who could not even control the or-canization of the candidate's State. Mr. Hanna did not object, but rathe ed this misapprehension. It can openents to be unwary while he don. Thus, while Mr. Platt and the other ents of Hanna, de

bare plots. Mr. Hanna was, with slee activity, strengthening his lines. The ance of Mr. Platt and others who was so supreme that they did not hesitate to say that the hullabaloo which Mr. Han-na was raising early in March was like the blustering of the March winds, and would windle to a June zephyr by the convention met, because while Ha committee, and yet at that very time Mr. Hanna and his friends in this city, who have kept his secrets with remarkable fidelity, were smiling because they knothat Mr. Platt did not have the nation nittee, but that Mr. Hanna did. HANNA WANTED HOBART.

Some intimation of this was given early April by the press when, somewhat to the regret of Hanna's representatives nere, it announced that Mr. Hobart would be named by New Jersey as its candidate for Vice President, and that in this action New Jersey would have the sympathy and aid of the McKinley party. Mr. Hobart was a member of the national committee, and he was counted with rellance us one of the members of that committee who would be found antagonistic to the opponents of McKinley. What was done in New Jersey was done elsewhere. In New Hampshire, for instance, in Vermont certainly, and be-fore the middle of April it was known to hose upon whom Mr. Hanna relied here hat a majority of that committee was with him and not against him, and with such consummate shrewdness and secrecy was this capture of the national committee accomplished, that it has been reported here that of all of these surprises of politics which Mr. Platt has exterienced, none amazed and stunned him as did that vote last week, by which it was found to be upon the side of Hanna, by a majority o nore than four to one. If he did not control the organization in his own State he made a new one which he did control, and which nevertheless was not defiant of the regular one. But he reached over the reg-ular organization in all the States and placed his hand upon that which controlled he national organization, so that it did his

politicians of the regular organization have felt free to show when Mr. Hanna's name was mentioned as that of a politician is no longer revealed. He is not laughed at, nor does the sneer characterize the comments that are now made about him. He may be hated, and he may be feared, but that is the tribute which defeat in politics always He will come to New York in a few weeks

recognized as a new political force, a man who has taught the politicians of the ord school new things, and who has in some respects brought the science of politics up

Who Would Be Helped by Free Coin-

Voters, beware! Look to your interest and watch the movements of the political tricksters who are now organizing and lanning a scheme, which, if successful, will give to the Shylocks the largest gift or steal of the world's history, amounting to \$5,992,695,000. Think of this vast sum which they are proposing to give to capital! This sum is more than all the gold and silver, gold certificates and silver certificates, greenbacks and national bank currency in

the United States, 3 to 1. It is more than twice the sum that it cost this governmen to put down the rebellion which made our oonded debt near three billion of dollars. This sum, \$5,992,695,000, represents the difference between the present value of the world's silver and that which it is claimed it will be worth by free-coinage advocates, inder free and unlimited free coinage at 16 to 1. Voters, think for a moment who gets this stupendeous sum. You and I have no money to buy the bullion for thi profit, and under free coinage the government would get none of the advance in rice. Then, who but the capitalists who have the money to buy the bullion can possibly get this enormous steal? And yet we are asked by these political tricksters, subject. They make no appeal to yo on other than that it will make dollar, that it will cost you 100 cents hard labor for each and every dollar y They don't tell you that difference between money in the hands ry; that if in the treasury raud that was ever offered to the Ask them if they can stop progress of a locomotive it takket of the brakes and putting on a full head steam.

What Fremont S. Meant. would be the effects to business of putting cents' worth of silver bu coin and making that coin our stated that bi new do

Indianapolis, June

ally retired from circular